"Strictly Reliable Qualities."

CLEARING SALE OF Coats & Capes



from last sen on - worth \$5.50, \$8, \$10, \$15.50, \$18.5c, \$20, \$25 and \$30-now selling

\$3, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.

Wm.H.McKnew,933 Pa.Av.

Office Furniture Below Cost!

Furniture we bought from the old Post Office Department. This is an opportunity congressmen and others fitting up offices have been looking for! Be quick!

Baum's, On the wrong 912 Pa. Av

Late buyers can purchase from us till 12 o'clock tonight. Our stock is not depleted. We

have no broken nor handled goods to get rid of.

We have just received a large assortment of red banquet globes.

Suggestions. Decorated Night Lamps, Metal Vases and Pitchers, Bronze Busts and Figures, 5 O'clock Tea Stands, Outfits of Oil, Water or China Colors, Boxes of Paints, Painting Books

You Know The Place, RYNEAL'S OLD STAND. 418 7th St. N.W. Geo. F. Muth & Co.,

and Colored Crayons for the chil-

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. Special . Messenger Service for the

Holidays. Packages, notes, etc., promptly delivered. Table of telegraph and messenger rates upon ap-

ches-512 Pa. ave.; 6th and B; 8th and F; City P. O.; House Corridor and Senate Post Office; U. S. Capitol; Woodward & Lothrop's: 15th and Vt. ave., King's Pharmacy; 1608 14th, Remsturg's Pharmacy; 15th and U. Portner Pharmacy; 14th and Weilington, Epply's; 22d Huddleson's Pharmacy; N. & W. Wharves, foot of 7th; Raleigh, National, Ebbitt, Riggs, Wellington, Gordon, Normandie and Regent Hotels; 3207 M st., De Maine's Paint Store, Georgetown; all Government Depart-

COAL IS TOO HIGH

40 bu. Coke, uncrushed \$2.90 40 bu. Coke, crushed . . . \$3.50

Washington GaslightCo., 413 Tenth St.

KISH BATH, MASON & 1329 G St. N.W.

No Turkish Bath is complete without the sham-poing. While there is much good to be derived from the swearing and the washing, the full results are not secured except the bedy is subjected to the shampsoing process. As well attempt to run a liaundry without any facilities for rubbing clothes Ladies-9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fridays till 8 p.m. beparate baths for ladies. Gents-7 a.m. till 12 at no7-3m,29

H. Burkhart's Son, 1023 7th. 3 Children's Morris

Chairs, \$1.49. To demonstrate our low prices on Furni-ture, etc., we offer Children's Morris Chairs, uphoistered in velour, for \$1.49— a record-breaking price.

H. Burkhart's Son. 1023 7th St. 4 doers above the old stand.
Successor to H. Burkhart & Son. del6-1m-20

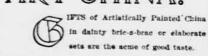
Genuine Todd's Smithfield. Va., Hams.

Finest in the world. All sizes.

John H. Magruder, FINEST GROCERIES, WINES, ETC.,

Cor. Conn. Ave. and M St.

ART CHINA.



SHERRATT'S NEW STORE, 608 13th St.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. Fine Upright Pianos from \$140 and up. Orders promptly attended for Established 1872. G. H. KUHN, residence, Brightwood, D. C. de25-im WE DESIRE

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

TO THANK OUR FRIENDS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC FOR THE MOST PROS-PEROUS YEAR IN OUR BUSINESS HISTORY,

AND TO WISH THEM ALL A MOST Happy Xmas.

Sanders&Stayman

The Leading Piano, Organ and Music House in the National Capital,

1327 F Street Northwest, PERCY S. FOSTER, Manager. WILL S.-CRIFICE MY HANDSOME UPRIGHT plane, but little used, to quick buyer, Call a 1625 14th st. from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. del9-6t*

Open Evenings. The Stieff Piano HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR 57 Years.

It is acknowledged by the Musical Public as having to superfor. Its tone is full, rich and lasting style, and cabinet work cannot be excelled. Sold at Factory Prices. Old Pianos taken in trade. Our .erms 're easy.

Stieff Piano Factory Branch J. C. CONLIFF, MANAGER, de22-281

ELLIS MUSIC STORE, Oldest in the City.

CHICKERING. HALLET-DAVIS, MARSHALL & WENDELL

And other reliable PIANOS FOR SALE OR RENT At REASONABLE PRICES. Tuning, Repairing, Moving and

John F. Ellis & Co., Telephone, 1218. 937 Penna. Ave.

Human Hands

Produce nothing in the line of pianofortes better than the oldtime-tried HAZELTON. None but experienced old artisans are employed in making them-and they make them by hand. Like a Cremona violin, a HAZELTON PIANO is too good for the average buyer.

ARE YOU CRITICAL? DO YOU WANT AN ARTISTIC PIANO? Then you must see a

Pfeiffer's Piano Warerooms 929 F Street.

Hallet & Davis Upright Piano, ONLY \$275.

Original price, \$350. Sold on easy terms. WORCH'S, 923 F. Latest Hits, 15c. and 19c. PIANOS MOVED, \$2.

> Meet Me at Droop's, 925 Penna. Ave.

EMIL PAUR,

Former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and now leading the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, writes as follows regarding

HAMLIN PIANOS:

I congratulate you on manufac-turing so fine a piano; it is unsurpassed so far as I know, its tone being sympathetic and remarkably full, while its action responds to any demand made upon it.

EMIL PAUR. (Signed) We delight in showing the Mason & Hamlin Upright, and particularly the Baby Grand, to all persons appreciating an absolutely artistic

Droop's Music House, 925 Pennsylvania Avenue. Largest Plano, Organ and Music House South,

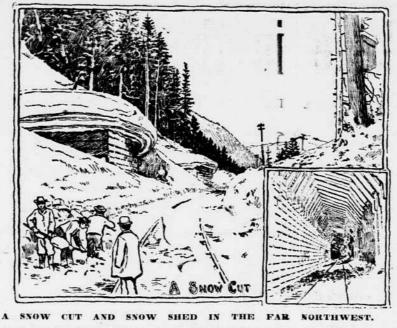
KNABE'S

Wm. Knabe & Co., 1422 Pa. Ave. N. W.,

Steinway Plano is pre-eminently the standard of the world. New and slightly used uprights and grands, in all

Droop's Music House. de5-14tf 925 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The body of the Duke of Westminster was cremated at Woking cemetery, England, yesterday.



Herculean Task That Confronts Western Railroads.

WHAT THE ROTARY PLOW HAS DONE

Lessens the Work and Danger in Keeping Tracks Clear.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Written for The Evening Star

Thirty-two miles of snowshed, at a cos of \$10,813,440, represents the price one transcontinental railway had to pay before it could run its trains over the Rocky mountain division of its road. That was merely the first cost; since that outlay fully \$1,000,000 has been spent annually in keeping the sheds in repair and the exposed tracks free from snow.

The various roads crossing the Rockies have their seasons of play and their seasons of work During the summer months. when even in the higher passes the sun and warm winds serve to keep the permanent way clear and free, there is little to do struction, but along about the first of Oc Little flurries of snow on the level and

gradual but continuous spreading of white gradual but continuous spreading of white on the tops in the upper crevices of the mountains give warning that the hard, desperate battles of the winter months are at hand. The superintendent takes a trip over the road with his assistants, and a careful inspection of the sheds and tunnels is made. In divisional headquarters the rotaries and the old-time "buckers" are overhauled and prepared for use, and as the middle of the month approaches the watchmen who patrol the tracks are doubled.

novice can see that something important is pending. In the divisional shops, in the offices and even at the smaller stations along the line there are evidences that the period of work is soon to supersede the ease of the summer days.

Stock of Food Laid In.

In the various baggage cars are placed foods. Beef in the form of extracts, canned soups, condiments and hard bread, enough to feed 100 persons for ten days, are cargfully deposited in these moving storehouses, and from then until the coming of spring they are inspected and overhauled once each week by men detailed for the purpose. At the isolated stations and guarded sidings reserve supplies of provisions, coal, wood and water are laid in. Then finally arrives the day when everything is reported in readiness for the descent of winter.

The first call for the fighting contingent of the yest railway army is always at-

It is then the work gang boss overhauls

end. Within twelve hours, if the fall is contin-Within twelve hours, if the fall is continuous, the plows go out. Each is accompanied by a gang of shovelers, and a straight drive is made for those passes and cuts where experience has foretold the greatest depth. If the snow is moist and flaky, quick work is made of the banks, but if cold weather has really set in and the snow has

results followed. Either the drift was broken or the "bucker" crumpled up like a toy of cardboard. The fate of the crew of several men depended upon what Artemus Ward called "their nat'ral born luck."

Stories are still told of the catastrophes occurring during one hard winter many years ago; of how in one instance a "bucker," three engines and fourteen men were buried in a mass of snow for ninety hours, and that when the rescuing party finally reached them the imprisoned men were incased at their posts like the baker of Pompeli.

Today there are no such harrowing trag-

Today there are no such harrowing trag-edies. The invention of the rotary plow has made the clearing away of spow ob-structions a comparatively easy task. What a Rotary Plow is Like.

In appearance the rotary plow is like huge box car, strengthened with heavy iron girders and plates. The front end is square and open, and within can be seen a great steel-winged wheel, somewhat similar to the ordinary windmill. The edges of the opening slope inward and are strong-ly reinforced with iron. The "auger" or ly reinforced with iron. The "auger" or wheel revolves upon an axle, and as the plow is forced against the drift the snow is eaten away and blown through funnels pitched at an angle above the machine pitched at an angle above the machine. It is seldom that more than two engines are required to push the rotary, as it works by cutting instead of brute force like the old-time "bucker." Railroad men are great admirers of the new order of machine, and they never fail to praise its efficiency.

"Before our people bought one we used to count on at least a dozen lives each win.

count on at least a dozen lives each win-ter," sald a division superintendent of a western road, in speaking of the subject, "We lost eight in one smash-up the season

"We lost eight in one smash-up the season before the first rotary came on the road. Since then we haven't had a man killed in that particular line of work.
"And they cost the company less, too," he added. "Of course the first price is large, something like \$10,000, I believe, but that amount is made up in no time, you might say. Now it takes only a couple of engines to each plow, where it used to require at least seven. In those days the coal and salaries, not to mention the wear and tear on the engines, meant a great deal." where snowbound trains and even snow-bound villages have been saved from actual starvation by the efficiency of the rotary

Story of a Great Snow Bank.

During the winter of 1897-98, which was particularly severe, a gang of track cleaners which had been sent out to bank the snow near Hector, a station on the Can-adian Pacific railway, became hemmed in by two enormous slides. The great masses scended with terrific force, completely blocking all exress from the cut in which

blocking all egress from the cut in which the unfortunate men were working.

A track walker who had seen the accident carried information to the nearest station, and a rotary backed by a number of shovelers was soon on the scene. It required thirty hours of continuous work to clear the cuts even with the means at hand. Without the aid of the powerful rotary the task would have taken at least five days, and the gang of sixty men would have perished with the extreme cold.

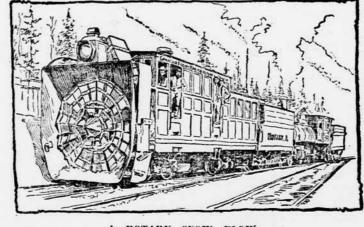
On what is known as the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific railway the average annual snowfall is 41.7 feet. This measurement does not mean drifts or filled cuts, but snow on the level, as the rainfall is computed by the national weather bureau.

reau.

During the season—that is, from about It is then the work gang boss overhauls his men and sees that each unit in the force is provided with the necessary shovel and spade. It is then, too, that the crew of each snow plow and each reserve engine go over for the last time the various bits of machinery and the divers couplings upon which their lives are soon to denend.

During the season—that is, from about October 15 until April 15—the snow plows make two trips daily. The two hundred and odd miles of the division are divided into four sections, with a rotary and a "bucker" to each section. This system, together with the aid afforded by gangs of track men and shovelers, serves to keep the road comparatively clear. into four sections, with a rotary and a "bucker" to each section. This system, together with the aid afforded by gangs of track men and shovelers, serves to keep the road comparatively clear.

The ordinary fall of snow and even the banking and drifting are of small importance, however, to the terrific slides which occur from time to time. It is these phe-



A ROTARY SNOW PLOW.

been frozen into rounded granules, the proposition is entirely different.

Differences of Soft Snow. In the first case the damp masses remain where they have been thrown by the plow, but under the latter conditions it is impossible without the most strenuous efforts to keep the glistening, frozen pellets from sliding back on to the tracks. Cases have been known when a comparatively light fall of snow has blocked a mountain track

In the old days when the rotaries were weapons of the future and the snow had to be literally "bucked" by main force from the tracks, casualties were numerous. The type of plow used was a home-made affair—e. product of the rallway shops It. r-n product of the rallway shops. It consisted of a reinforced and strongly braced box car as a base, upon one end of which was built an iron-tippel plow-shaped something like a lofty cow-catcher. Near the top the sides were so arranged that the snow masses were directed into the air at an angle.

the snow masses were so arranged that the snow masses were directed into the air at an angle.

When a particularly heavy and tightly packed drift was to be tackled it was the custom to place one of these crude affairs in front of from six to ten engines and charge the drift with a flying start of a mile or two. If the drift consisted of granulated snow, frozen into separate particles, the enormous mass of iron went through it like a heated knife through butter. In the wake of the plow came an army of shovelers, whose duty it was to bank the scattered masses far enough from the track to prevent them sliding back. This was difficult enough and victory came only after herculean labor.

Sometimes it happened that the drift in the cut was composed of damp snow and had had time to settle and become packed. Then the perils of snow bucking became perils in truth.

The "bucker," with its powerful motive force of seven or eight locomotives, was hurled bodily at the drift and one of two

excitement in the general manager's offices as in that of the section boss of the locality. Mountain railroads are built for the most part along the banks of some convenient stream. This necessitates a long and sinuous roached directly at the bases of innumerable mountain peaks.

The almost continuous fail of snow during the winter months in the upper reaches causes the deposit of great masses upon the sloping summits and in the crevasses. In time a strong breeze from a particular quarter or a sudden rise of temperature will loosen the mass, and without warning hundreds of tons will slide down upon the

hundreds of tons will slide down upon the tracks at the foot of the mountain. In the majority of cases the only damage resulting is the blocking of the road until

resulting is the blocking of the road until the plows can gleaf it, but at thines lives have been lost and property destroyed. In December of last year an enormous slide almost amnihilated the little town of Reger's Pass, on the Canadian Pacific. The place was a divisional point and there were besides the regilar station a wooden round teuse, repair shops and a score of small frame dwellings.

One afternoofi, at twenty minutes past 3, several men working near the turn table heard a peculiar sound in a ravine far above their heads. They stood listening for a few seconds then, as the truth dawned on them, they turned and fled shricking down

them, they turned and fled shricking dow the track.

The alarm was futile. With an indescrib-able and terrifying roar a great mass of snow and ice swept around a bend in the ravine, caromed against the opposite side and came thundering down upon the doom-el town. l town. In a twinkling, station, round house, re-

In a twinkling, station, round house, repair shops, dwellings and a number of cars were swept bodily into the shallow gulch below the tracks. At first it seemed as if the hundred and odd souls had been hurled into eternity, but, through some act of divine mercy, the loss did not exceed seven. This included one woman and two children. The division superintendent, who happened to be in the vicinity, telegraphed up and down the line for aid, but it was several

day's before the wreckage was finally cleared away. Effects of the terrible slide are still visible at the pass.

ABOUT NUTMEG GROWING \$7.50, \$10, \$12

Two Chinamen in a Snow Bank. During the work of rescue the men came upon a box car which had been thrown bottom side up against a clump of firs. As the party labored in the expectation of saving some of the missing, they suddenly heard a voice chanting dolefully. The

of the territory involved-are essentially to Europe before the year 1000, they re-mained for hundreds of years a costly luxury, on account of the expense involved in

ing some of the missing, they suddenly heard a voice chanting dolefully. The words were strange, but there was no mistaking the pathos or meaning of the dirge. It was a song of death.

Eager hands soon exposed the interior. In the bottom, entangled with a jumble of dishes, broken furniture, cooking utensils, etc., were two Chinamen. They were almost hidden from view in the debris, but their voices were still strong—a fact very encouraging to the rescuers.

The car, which had been utilized as the kitchen of a work train, was invaded and the victims lifted to a place of safety. It was observed at once, however, that the terrible experience had temporarily deprived them of reason. Although every effort was made to convince the Chinamen of their changea conditions, it was not until a week had passed that they recovered sufficiently to tell-their story. It consisted of these tersely uttered words:

"Us slide down like hellee!"

One of the curious features of winter necessities on mountain roads in the west is the flitting of the tunnels and some of the sheds with tightly closing doors. When the tunnels were first built it was found that icleies formed in the roofs, sometimes so large that they actually endangered the trainmen in the engine cabs. The providing of doors, which were closed after each passing train, served to retain the steam from the engine, thus partially heating the tunnels.

SOME NATIVES OF PERU

Distance Certainly Lends Enchantment to the Condor.

Wara-Kay-Kay, the Night Bird, and His Plaintive Cry-Many Snakes and Lizards.

Talara, Peru, Correspondence New York Post

First of all the birds of Peru comes the ondor, a sober, staid-looking individual, with a black coat, white collar and s taken holy orders. He has also a touch of white on his wings-cuffs one might call them. The females are distinctly black nuns, without a touch of color, though there is a little white on their wings. Hideous brutes they are to look at near will find him swarming with the most loathsome parasites; but they are a grand sight up against the sky, sailing swiftly on their great twenty-foot spread of wing, or hovering for hours as motionless as if

covered by the mace, and the kernel, or nutmeg proper.

The nutmeg groves, called "nutmeg gar dens," are singularly beautiful. The nutmeg trees blossom and bear fruit continuously, so that the harvest season last the year round. Their straight, tail trunk are covered with glossy, dark foliage, and which hangs the yellow fruit. showing when it has burst from ripeness, the rich red of the mace within. Above these orchard huge canary trees weave their branchinto a canopy, from which come the cooling of nut pigeons, the cry of parrots, and the song of the Indian nightingale.

The fruit is treated with great care. I must be gathered within twenty-four hour after it opens, to prevent its falling to the ground, which injures the mace and malead to the nutmeg's becoming worm. When the day's harvest has been gathered it is sorted to separate the ripe fruit from the unite.

or hovering for hours as motionless as if they were painted against the blue.

The buzzards or vultures are the most awkward creatures that ever walked the earth, but, like the condors, grace itself while on the wing. Their coloring is much the same, too, black and white, but the males have bald red heads, something like a turkey-cock's.

These two birds are the scavengers, and if an animal dies on the tablaya, or some great fish's carcass is washed ashore, they seent it in haif an hour, and gather to the beach in hundreds. They gorge and gorge for hours, plunging their featherless heads and powerful necks deep into the body to get at the softer parts, until they are so stuffed they cannot move.

In the Quebradas, where there is water—the oases of our Sahara—beautiful fantastic valleys with steep sides fretted by the rains, and with miniature forests of thorn trees and here and there a flower, we find an immense varlety of bird life, though animals are few. There are foxes and the like, an antelope now and then, and very rarely a tiger on a small scale—more like a like, an antelope now and then, and very rarely a tiger on a small scale—more like a wildcat than a Bengal man-eater. But the wildcat than a Bengal man-eater. But the birds are beautiful; richly colored hawks, black and yellow, with a crown of feathers that falls down about the neck like a damascened helmet with chains of gold; pigcon hawks in mottled black and gray, brightening into silver on the wings, and smaller ones still, with brave-looking little heads and delicately curving wings. I have seen one of them swoop like an arrow, and then fly up into the air with a great lizard, almost twice its size, struggling in its talons, while the hawk sounded its short, shrill whistle like an Indian's cry of triumph.

process of liming consists in shaking then with lime in barrels, or by rubbing then with lime powder between the hands. It the wet process they are thrown into fresh slaked lime, and then spread out to dry. The mace owes its market value in great degree to its appearance. Drying robit of its scarlet hue, but every effort is made to have it retain a bright orange color. After being loosened from the nuit is spread out on wickerwork or mattlar and left over night. It requires, in fine weather, only a few days of drying. During the drying process it is trodden flat to keep it from breaking when packed.

The nutmeg grovels the social meeting place as well as the work-field of the plan tation laborers. From 5 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when packing gives place to sorting, the woo ons, while the hawk sounded its short, shrill whistle like an Indian's cry of triumph.

There are wild doves clad in purple that fill the shadowy tree clumps with a plaintive melancholy cooing. There are singing birds, too, some of them with exquisite notes. The negrita is an active chap, with a long tail and shiny black coat; the sono, the least attractively colored of all, gray in somber shades, is the sweetest singer. Then come a lot, all golden brown, and colors that flash in the light, and one little fellow almost like a flower, with a body of scarlet and ebony wings.

Although it seems lifeless and bare, the desert itself has its offspring. Snakes, some big and harmless, and colorless, some small, gayly striped and deadly; scorpions and lizards of every size and hue up to the great iguano, a hideous creature often a yard long, that darts across one's path with tail extended and head erect like a shadow of evil. Sometimes we ride past a shadow of evil. Sometimes of like the nutmeg grove se lace to sorting until 3 in the afternoon, where choest gaths he working until 3 in the afternoon, where choest gaths who her are sheli

tinguishable from the sand itself seem to find some means of living in the wide

find some means of living in the wide waste.

But the strangest thing of all is the night-bird (although one often sees them in the daytime, too), called by an Indian name which in English you might pronounce wara-kay-kay. It is like a large snipe, with a dust-colored body, long neck, and tufted head, with great sad-looking eyes like yellow topaz. It takes its name from its cry, which, though soft and sweet, is very piercing. One wakes at night sometimes as he lies out under the stars and hears it, and turns over and sleeps again feeling less lonely. The bird is easily tamed, and there seems to be some superstition attached to it, for the people keep one or two of them in their houses, and put bells around their necks and wrap red flaunel on their long thin legs. They do not seem to know themselves why they keep them. To me they seem like the personification of the night wind, always seeking, seeking, seeking, with a mournful, lonely wail.

On the edge of the sea, both air and lonely wail.

lonely wail.

On the edge of the sea, both air and water teem with life. There are dolphins rolling in the breakers, or leaping up into the sunlight; sharks that speed across the bay like a whirlwind; devilfish and monsters with long waving arms that thrash the water like a flail; sea lions and walnuses that come up with a snort just by the boat rail, and huge turtles that sleep on the waves.

In the air there are enormous pelicans and swift-flying divers, and stately frigate birds; gulls of every size and hue, and long-legged, long-billed shore birds that hunt in the fringe of foam where swarms of bright red crabs run along in troops like regiments of English cavalry, and on the rocks at low water the starfish cluster in motley constellations. Yes, everywhere above, below, and all about life, life, mysterious and fleeting.

Evening Shirts for Men. rom the Haberdasher. In evening shirts more attention is being bestowed on the fit of the bosom than ever

before. The bulging bosom must be driven out. A gentleman in evening dress must

have a perfect-fitting shirt. To secure the proper set the body of the shirt must be cut to conform to the shape of the wearer. The straight-cut bags are sure to give a bad set to the bosom. The bosom must be as wide as the chest will permit, and should gradually taper toward the walst line. The best model is the coat shirt. The cuffs should be of moderate width, and have the points slightly rounded. The stitching should be about one-eighth of an inch from should be about one-eighth of an inch from the edge. The most popular form this season reveals two small mother-of-pearl buttons in the bosom. There are really three buttons, but one is hidden by the waist-coat. The collar should be just as high as comfort will admit of, and should lap over slightly at the base, and should have a very moderate spacing at the points. The points should be bent very slightly. The ties are of white lawn, near-checkered lawn, brilliantine or fine dimity. The ends should be about two inches wide and preferably pointed. The the tie snugly, spreading the ends and loops out and pinching the center closely. These are mere details, of course, but it would be well to remember that the very success of the evening outfit depends upon the correctness of the small details.

raised above the foundation of plumage. However, variety is obtained by the use of "ears" in plumage of a contrasting tint, and sometimes as many as four or five of these are inserted here and there, but always slanting back from the front. Some use is also made for simple millinery of what it is decided to call "felt ribbons," but what is really only wide strips of felt with raw edges, supple enough to be tied into any kind of bow, through which a couteau is generally stuck.

Medium-sized hats, with the brim plaited against the crown, over the left brow, have often a large bow of felt ribbon to fix it in position, and this, with a handsome couteau, composes a very smart morning hat, usually chosen in some shade of brown or beige. Ribbons proper are also looking up a little, one style of ribbon in particular, with a white corded edge, and, for the rest, in showy taffetas of any of the fashionable colors. These ribbons are generally used to make big bunches of loops, as many as a dozen, or a dozen and a half, being grouped together. Three-inch widths are most in demand. I fancy there is a chance for wide, flowered and brocaded ribbons next spring; time will show whether I am correct in my surmise. To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative 3 como Quinine Tablets. All drug-glats refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Picturesque Occupation of the Natives of the

Banda Islands.

Natives Make Merry Over Their Work

-Social Features of the

one. Although nutmegs were first brought

transporting them from the Moluccas to Aden, thence across the desert and down the Nile, before finally shipping them to a

European port. When, in the sixteenth century, direct trade was opened with the far east, the Banda Islands, a little cluster

of half-submerged volcanic peaks, became

with the rest of the Molucca or Spice Is

swith the rest of the Molucca or Spice Islands a bone of contention between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. The Portuguese got them, only to lose them in the next century to the Dutch, to whom, barring several temporary occupations by the British, the group has since belonged With it there passed into the hands of the Dutch the control of its chief product, the fruit of the nutmeg tree—"the tree that bears gold."

For 200 years the Dutch East India Company was permitted by the government to

thown to commerce as mace, the shell covered by the mace, and the kernel, or

WINTER MILLINERY STYLES,

A St mmary of the Latest Ideas Nov

Aigrettes of different colors are begin-

ning to put in an appearance, and paradise tails are more frequently to be seen than

last month. At the same time, there has

been a complete renewal of the stocks of

also very long and curved almost into

circle, and others short, frequently mount-ed in pairs; the latter, to make them suf-

ficiently wide, are frequently composed of two feathers gummed together. Those

which are shot in two colors are in

special request. Then there are many

with smart plumage, and the extremi

ty with half a dozen small couteaux, in

which different sorts of natural colored

feathers, those of the pheasant, partridge,

of lophophore or secretary, but also often of brown plumage. In many cases their only trimming is the head of the bird, just raised above the foundation of plumage. However, variety is obtained by the use of "core" in olumage of a contrasting tint

novelties in paillettes, the base covered

on Exhibition.

From the Millinery Trade Review.

nutmeg proper.

and \$15.

We show an immense line of Men's Suits and Overcoats at these

style about them-and hint of costing half as much again.

thing others show at the same prices.

cassimeres and worsteds-the overcoats are kerseys, meltons, coverts, Oxfords and herringbones.

The enormous selling of the past week has not weakened our variety -we looked forward to a big business and provided accordingly.



Doll Trunks.

bears gold."

For 200 years the Dutch East India Company was permitted by the government to maintain a tyrannous monopoly in the nut meg trade, to preserve which the agents of the company systematically exterminated nutmeg trees growing on any other islands of the Moluccan archipelago. This practice was abolished in 1862, but not until 1873 did the last planters, encouraged at last by the support of the Dutch government, free themselves from the control of the company whose shortsighted commercial policy had almost ruined the nutmer trade and whose misrule had desolated the Banda Islands.

In spite of competition that has since sprung up, the Banda product still lead the market, constituting nearly two-fifth of the world's crop, and being of the finest grade. Elsewhere in the East Indies, and in the vicinity of Singapore, considerable crops of nutmegs have recently been marketed. The West Indies yield a smal crop, but attempts to Introduce the nutmeg tree into South America, Mexico, Zauzibar and other places have failed.

The fruit of the nutmeg tree is pearshaped. It consists of four parts, a fleshy outer part, a red network within this known to commerce as mace, the shel covered by the mace, and the kernel, or SEWARD & CO., 736 7th St.

> in Hair Goods. Switches \$2.50 formerly \$5.00 Switches \$6.00 formerly \$10.50 Gray Switches \$1.00 formerly \$5.00 Gray Switches \$4.50 formerly \$5.00 First-class attendants in Hardressing, Shampoong, etc. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty superial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair atural color, \$1.25.

Grains of Health

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York; Leroy, Paris, de4-m.ly-14 omfort and Beauty

Dog Muzzles,

Pa.

The Houghton Co., 1214 F St.

We've sold thousands of yards of Carpet Lining Felt—but there's plenty more—best to put under carpets—3, 5 and 8c. yd. 'Phone 741.

The native dwellings are simple affairs of bamboo, but a manager has a comfortable brick house, necessarily of one story only because of the danger from earthquakes. A steep roof seemingly quite out of proportion to the height of the house itself overhangs it so far as to form a gallery or veranda across the front. Back of this is an inner gallery or hall, out of which open all the other rooms.

DAINE'S CELERY MAKES
OMPOUND PEOPLE
WELL

A Devil-Possessed Land

rom Collier's Weekly. What an unmodern sound is that of "a devil-possessed land!" Still, Capt. Welbey, who has been wandering in the interior of

fancy feathers. The latest novelties in couteaux are extremely wide, some being haunted by evil spirits. Capt. Welbey was warned by his escort before he passed its limits that he would become the prey of lemons. He found it a most wins country, full of iuxuriant vegetation and picturesque streams. The first omen of danger perceived by Capt. Welbey was the sudden madness of one of his men. This vnfortunate rushed into camp a raving maniac. Other cases of an equally terrible and dangerous sort soon followed. The Africans who formed Capt. Welbey's escort assured him that devils took hold of all who were watched by the Walamo inhabitants while they ate. He himself, skeptical regarding these amazing statements, partook of a meal before many Walamoans, who observed him all the while, he declares, with great fixity. Afterward, to his own astonishment, he began to feel exceedingly til. He does not admit, however, that he went mad, and, as numerous explorations were subsequently made by him, he probably did not. A sensible solution of the whole strange problem is doubtless to be found in some malarial or otherwise poisonous condition of the land. Hosts of horrors have thus far dogged the trend of British expansion in Africa, but none, perhaps, has been fraught with so much impish mystery as this. country, full of luxuriant vegetation and feathers, those of the pheasant, partridge, gray secretary bird, lophophore, and peacock, are arranged in various combinations. Besides these long paillettes, there are short, squat ones, more commonly called "ears," covered with breast plumage only; their form is not elegant, but their colors are often very effective, and as they are good wearing trimmings, they are cheefly used to deck every day hats and toques. Toques entirely made of feathers are to the fore once more. They are generally made of lophophore or secretary, but also often of brown plumage. In many cases their

He had come into the office to secure game license. Before making application he did considerable blowing about what luck he had always had and how much greater it was to be this season. Briefly,

Garments that have grace and The story of the nutmeg trade and the history of the Banda Islands-a history eventful out of all proportion to the size

All from our own factory-the reason they are so far ahead of any-

The suits are cheviots, Oxfords,

"CHRISTMAS ARTISTIC POSINGS with my IMPORTED MOUNTINGS.

W. II. STALEE, Eleven Seven Buy the Dear Ones

of Doll Trunks....... 39c. up.

ireat Reduction

S. HELLER'S. 720 Seventh St. N.W.

Dr. Franck's

HESE LITTLE PILLS WILL QUICKLY CURS Constipation. Congestion. Headache.

combined by the use of Georges' Bumon and Cern Shields, which hide deformities of the feet and give even sting comfort. Try them and be convinced. Cerns removed, 25c. 1115 Pa. ave. 8 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

John B. 25c., Espey, 1010

30c. and 35c. Smyrna \$2.75. Rugs,

Carpet Felt.

J. T. WALKER SONS, 204 10th st. de22-12d Branch at 1305 N. J. ave.

J. Jay Gould, Wonders for Ortanents, Fancy Paper, Toys, Scrap Pictures, &c. ec.28-2m,4*

Africa, declares that he found one there.
It is called Walamo, and is believed to be

Taking Down a Mighty Hunter. rom the Detroit Free Press.

he made the clerk tired. He was asked the usual questions when he applied for the license.

he applied for the license.

"What's your name?"

"How old are you?"

"What's your mother's maiden name?"

"What's your father's rame?"

"What's your father's rame?"

"Say, look here," said the hunter bold,

"what's all this nonsense for, anyway?

What difference does it make where I live
and all that?"

"Just to assist the coroner in disposing
of the remains when you are returned,"

replied the clerk without looking up.

And three or four in the room, with great
unkindness, laughed harshly.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.